New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN THE SENATE.

OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATION.

DEBATE CONTINUED.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House bill remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States, and it being private bill day,

Mr. WADE moved to take up from the present point in the calendar, such private bills only as were likely to encounter no objection. Rejected.

Mr. GWIN then moved to commence as above with the beginning of the calendar. Rejected.

THE GENERAL ARMSTRONG CASE.

Agreeably to the motion of Mr. JONES, of Iowa, submitted a few days since, the Senate then proceeded to the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig General Armstrong, was laid on the table.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed to,—Yeas 33, Nays 9—and the bill afterwards laid on the table by a vote of Yeas 24, Nays 23.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The Senate then proceeded to take up the private calendar and consider the bills *seriatim* according to the rules.

A bill was passed to pay OVERTON LOVE $3,400, and JOHN GUEST, or his legal representatives, $1,300, the value respectively of certain slaves which were stolen from the Chickasaw Indians by certain white persons from the State of Texas, by 31 Yeas to 10 Nays.

A bill was then passed unanimously, appropriating $161,600 to WHITE MARSH, B. SEABROOK, JOSEPH WHALEY and others, for themselves and for the heirs of the officers and members of the Edisto Company of South Carolina, for services during the last war with Great Britain.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

MAIL STEAMER APPROPRIATION.

The House went into Committee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill.

Mr. EVANS advocated the amendment.

Mr. FAULKNER then proceeded to show that no breach of plighted faith was intended by the Committee on Ways and Means in reporting in the bill the proviso to give notice to Collins line for termination of extra allowance.

Mr. BOCOCK then rose, and caused a letter from Mr. VANDERBILT to the Postmaster-General to be read, proposing to carry the mail between New-York and Liverpool semi-monthly for $19,000 a trip, to commence within fifty days of signing the contract. Mr. COLLINS now received $20,000 a trip, and if the contract be withdrawn he will be restored to $19,950.

Mr. LYON advocated Mr. CLAY' amendment.

Mr. GREGG, of Va., said he was authorized to deny any such proposition was ever made.

Mr. CURTIS controverted the statement from the Post-Office Department, quoted by Mr. BOCOCK, showing that as to profits it was remarkably inaccurate.

The debate was continued for some time longer, when Mr. OLDS' amendment was agreed to. AYES, 86; NAYS [illegible]

The Committee then rose, and, pending the question on concurring in Mr. OLDS' amendment, the House adjourned.

The Orsini Dillon Correspondence—French Spoliations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

The President has refused to send to the Senate the correspondence relative to the imprisonment of Consul DILLON at San Francisco, because negotiations on that subject are still pending. The President expresses hopes of a satisfactory arrangement.

There is no reason yet to fear that notice will be given to the Collins line.

The President will not sign the French Spoliations bill.

S.

Powell's Painting at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

POWELL'S Great Painting of De Soto Discovering the Mississippi was placed last evening in the vacant panel of the rotunda. Crowds of visitors have thronged the Capitol all day to see it. O.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

We understand that Senator JOHNS, of Tenn., will shortly introduce in the Senate a preamble, stating that the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but that it is silent upon the subject of emigration; and a resolution that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated by the people to Congress, the Governments of those States, afflicted by the influx of foreigners, possess the sole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

A veto message has been prepared by the President against the French Spoliation bill, which will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

The President has approved and sent to the Senate the bill creating WINFIELD SCOTT Lieut. General of the United States.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning contains a note from Senator SHIELDS, in which he says that Judge DOUGLAS and his other colleagues in the House exerted themselves to secure his reelection, and are as much disappointed at the result as himself.

The *Union* accuses the *Intelligencer* of an attempt to create ill blood between SHIELDS and DOUGLAS, by a recent publication.

Reception of Mr. Edward G. Loring—Great Rejoicing in Boston—Firing of Cannon—"There is a North."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, in the Senate Chamber, the nomination, by the Corporation, of EDWARD GRESLY LORING (of Burns memory) as Law Lecturer, was rejected without discussion, by a vote of twenty Nays to ten Yeas.

The following named gentlemen voted in favor of Mr. LORING:

Hon. A. CHAPMAN,	JOHN H. CLIFFORD,
Rev. Dr. GARDNER,	A. D. SHEPPARD,
Dr. WALKER, President	Dr. SHATTUCK,
of the College,	THOMAS WORCESTER,
Hon. JAMES W. THOMPSON,	HENRY WASHBURN,
	E. C. WHITNEY,

Gov. GARDNER voted against Mr. LORING.

These Kidnapping has been retarded in Conservative Massachusetts!

There is great rejoicing in the city, and twenty guns are to be fired on the Common to-morrow.

About three hundred of petitions have been presented to the Legislature in favor of Judge LORING to be restored as Judge of Probate.

"All right this time!"

"So much for Buckingham."

FROM HAVANA.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.

The Kinney Expedition Looked for.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

HAVANA papers have been received here, containing accounts of the expedition now organizing in the United States, under the direction of Col. KINNEY. They say that its true directors are Generals QUITMAN and HENDERSON, that about six hundred men have enlisted, and that seven hundred acres of land have been offered to each soldier who takes part in the expedition.

General CONCHA has issued a proclamation commanding that no quarter be given to the Fillibusters, in case they are captured; and saying that he relies upon the strength and loyalty of the people to uphold him in his efforts to defeat them.

A squadron of Lancers have revolted at Pener del Rio.

All is confusion in the Island, bad troops are moving about in all directions.

Strike of the Laborers on the New-York Central Railroad—Arrest of Gov. Gardner —Effects of the Freshet, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

About four hundred laborers on the New-York Central Railroad struck yesterday for wages due them. Many of them are the heads of families without the means of obtaining the necessaries of life. Their claims upon the Company are said to amount to between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars.

WM. STRONG, a lad 14 years old, was arrested in Providence to-day, charged with stealing funds to the amount of twenty-two hundred dollars from his employers, Messrs. JENKINS & CORWIN, of No. 22 Doane-street, this city.

A warrant was issued from the Police Court to-day for the arrest of Governor GARDNER for the violation of a city ordinance, he being of the firm of PENNY, RICE, & GARDNER, dry goods dealers, and the charge is blocking up the sidewalk with bales and boxes of goods. The fine will probably be paid without allowing the matter to go to trial.

The Northern trains detained by the freshet arrived this afternoon. At various points the water on the track was quite deep. The Boston and Maine Road has suffered considerable damage. At Wilmington and North Andover culverts have been made of such extent as to stop the passage of the trains. At Haverhill an arch-stone bridge across the river has been carried away. There is also a serious culvert at East Kingston. Large gangs of men have been put to work to repair these damages, and it is expected they will be so far completed as to allow the trains to pass to-morrow.

The Rain Storm in the East.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

The rain storm has ceased here, but the weather continues foggy and disagreeable. A severe freshet has occurred in the lower counties of New-Hampshire. Near Exeter a railroad bridge was carried away; also several culverts over the track of the Boston and Maine road, causing some interruption to travel.

Attempt to Rob a Bank Cashier.

SARATOGA, Friday, Feb. 16.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night to rob Mr. FOWLER, the Cashier of the Ballston Spa Bank. He was coming from the store with about $14,000 in his satchel, when he was knocked down by a man who was doubtless well aware of the amount in Mr. F.'s possession. Mr. FOWLER, however held on to the money, and the would-be robber being alarmed made for a sleigh and escaped.

The Steamship North Carolina in Distress.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 16.

The steamship North Carolina, hence for Liverpool, returned to the breakwater last night, supposed in a leaky condition, as she came in under steam.

A part of the cargo of the British bark *Blythewood*, recently wrecked on Joe Flogga, has been saved, and some of it is in very good condition. It is possible the whole may be saved.

Another Effigy of Speaker Littlejohn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Feb. 16.

An effigy, labeled "Little John, the perjurer, may God help him," was hung on a tree in front of our Court-House last night. It created but little excitement, and was taken down this morning by two Irishmen without opposition.

Another Respite of Phelps the Murderer.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Another respite of three weeks has been granted by the Governor to PHELPS, the murderer of his wife, who was to have been hung this morning.

Arrest of Mr. Kissane.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. KISSANE, the Bank forger, was arrested in Williamsville, Erie County, New-York, yesterday, and six thousand five hundred dollars found upon his person.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax—Her Departure for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 16.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed for Liverpool at 7½, with a strong breeze from the southward. Weather foggy.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The *Augusta* arrived here in fifty-five hours from New-York.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 16.

Our Stock market was steady this morning at the following rates: Reading Railroad, 39½; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island Railroad, 17; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97.

Money continues easy.

Opening of Navigation at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 16.

Navigation is open here. There is now eight feet of water in the channel of the Ohio, and the river still continues rising.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—10 P. M.—There is a dense fog here this evening. The snow has nearly disappeared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—P. M.—The thermometer has fallen six degrees since 5 P. M. It now stands 36 above zero.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—The weather here is moderately cold and clear. There was some snow to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

COTTON market has been firm to-day, with sales of 6,000 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are rather firmer. Sterling EXCHANGE is quoted at 9@9¼ ₱ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

The sales of COTTON here for the week have been 10,000 bales at prices ranging from 6c.@6c. ₱ lb., a decline of ⅛c. on last week's quotations. The receipts add up 14,000 bales. The stock, exclusive of shipboard, is 32,000 bales. There is no change to report in the RICE market. The receipts for the week amount to 2,000 tierces, and the stock on hand is 6,700 tierces. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.; to Havre, 5c.

THE ENGLISH MAILS BY THE ASIA

GREAT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

VOTE OF CENSURE IN THE COMMONS.

THE MINISTRY IN THE LORDS.

Speeches of Bulwer, Gladstone, Disraeli, Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Derby, &c.

A PAPER FROM KOSSUTH.

The Censure—Debate in the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Jan. 29.

ON THE MOTION OF MR. ROEBUCK.

Sir E. B. BULWER LYTTON—Sir, I shall dismiss very briefly this part of this discussion which refers to the abstract propriety of appointing the Select Committee of Inquiry proposed by the honorable member for Sheffield. I shall leave the Government to direct their answer upon that point, not so much to us as to their late colleague [hear, hear,] who resigned office rather than resist that inquiry, and who, I conclude, would vote for it, but for the natural delicacy of his position towards the Cabinet he so lately adorned. The right honorable gentleman the Secretary at War and the Secretary for the Colonies, have dwelt on the danger of establishing such a precedent as the appointment of this Committee might furnish. They may dismiss that apprehension, for nothing but the extremity of the case can justify this motion, and I trust, for the honor of the country, and the sake of humanity that a case so extreme may not occur again. [Hear.] If it does not, the motion will be no precedent; if it does, a similar motion will be understood to bear the interpretation that the common sense of the House puts upon this; for I agree with Ministers, that they cannot grant this Committee without a virtual transfer of the power and responsibilities of the Queen's Government, and the question therefore simply is: Has the conduct of Ministers in this war been such that this House should quietly acquiesce, not only in the continuance of their power, but in the mode by which their responsibilities have been discharged? I, for one, feel that such an acquiescence would be to make us the servile accomplices in the sacrifice of what remains of that noble army, of whose deeds the country are so proud, and of whose sufferings the Government should be so ashamed. [Hear.] The noble lord, the member for London, has refused to make himself that accomplice, although the pain of deserting his colleagues, in the hour of their imminent need, must have been almost intolerable to so gallant a spirit, and I give him the more credit for the pain, on account of the Spartan fortitude with which he has concealed its pangs. [A laugh.] Shall this House be more complaisant than the noble lord, although it has not the counter-railing scruples which must have weighed upon a Cabinet Minister, the late organ and leader of the Government in these walls, now standing alone in his abandonment of office? If we should not feel for the public calamities, we must still be roused by our own private anxiety and sorrow. I, myself, have two near relations in this war; many of us have near relations among the sufferers. It is our boast, as a portion of the gentlemen of England, that, wherever danger is to be braved, or honor is to be won, there some of our kindred blood is flowing or may flow; and after the miseries so simply told by the member for Northamptonshire, shall we be deprived of a remedy for the evils you admit, of an inquiry into the abuses you deplore, because of some paltry technical objections to the words of the only motion that promises relief—because it is a vote for inquiry, when it ought to be a vote of censure? Take it, then, as a vote of censure, and let it so stand as a precedent to other times, if other times should be as grievously affected under a similar Administration. [Cheers.] I shall not enter into all the details on which the Secretary at War always tries to rest the case of the Government, partly because I have been here anticipated by those who so ably preceded me, partly because I wish to lay clearly before the House the broad principles of the charge which we made against the Ministers. And first, we accuse you of this—That you entered, not indeed, hastily, but with long deliberation, with ample time for forethought, if not for preparation, into the most arduous enterprise this generation has witnessed, in the most utter ignorance of the power and resources of the enemy you were to encounter, the nature of the climate you were to brave, of the country you were to enter, of the supplies which your army should receive. This ignorance is the more inexcusable because you disdain the available sources of information. This is the fundamental cause of our disaster, and not the comparatively petty and collateral causes to which the Secretary at War would assign them. The ignorance, indeed, on a former occasion, the Government confessed; and when we were convened on the 12th December we heard that synod of veteran statesmen—those *anciens majors* of the wisdom and genius of Parliament—actually make their ignorance the excuse for their incapacity. We might accept that excuse for the sake of its candour; but the Government have asked more, for, as I will undertake to show, they have asked us to acquit them of disasters when they took no pains to acquire the information that was necessary for success. It has, indeed, been said that the public were no wiser than the Government—that the public underrated the power of Russia, and demanded the premature seige of Sebastopol. If this were true, what then? Why do we choose Ministers—why do we give them salaries, patronage, honors—if it is not to have some men wiser than the public, at least in all that relates to the offices that they hold? (Hear, hear.) It may be a noble fault in a people to disregard the strength of an enemy when a cause is just. Who does not love and admire this English people more when they rose as one man to cry, "No matter what the cost or hazard—let us defend the weak against the strong!" But if to underrate the powers of an enemy was almost a merit in the people, it was a grave dereliction of duty in a Ministry of War. But I deny that the public, fairly considered, were not wiser than the Government, and there is scarcely a point which you have covered with a blunder on which some one or other of the public did not try to prepare and warn you. * * * * * *

It has been said, as the crowning excuse for the Government, that all our preceding wars have begun with blunders. Were this an arena for historical disquisition I should deny that fact; but grant it for the sake of argument. How were those blunders repaired and converted into triumphs? I know a case in point. Once in the last century there was a Duke of NEWCASTLE, who presided over the conduct of a war, and was supported by a powerful league of aristocratic combinations. That war was, indeed, a series of blunders and disasters. In vain attempts were made to patch up that luckless Ministry—in vain some drops of healthful blood were infused into its feeble and decrepid constitution [a laugh]—the people at last became aroused, indignant, irresistible. They applied one remedy; that remedy is now before ourselves. They dismissed their Government and saved their army. [The honorable baronet resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE—Sir, I do not know that I can recollect an occasion on which there has been before the House—I will not say so great a question, but so remarkable a combination of questions, each of which is great. [Hear.] In this country even the dismissal of the Government is enough to constitute a great party conflict and to attract much public interest, but the fate of the Government, though it be an element in this discussion, is the smallest among the elements that it involves [cheers]; because, Sir, along with the fate of the Government is involved the far exceeding question of the condition of your army, and along with the condition of the army is involved that which, if at the present moment it be regarded with less lively interest, is always of the deepest interest to the people of England—namely, the function of the House of Commons to consider and apply a remedy to great national evils. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the Government, what they have a right to ask is that their position should be perfectly clear and perfectly defined in the face of this House. Sir, the honorable gentleman who last sat down says that the present Government was formed upon a union of interests, but not of opinions. [Opposition cheers.] Sir, the judgment of the present Government belongs to a higher tribunal [laughter and cheers]—I speak it with no disrespect—than any individual member of Parliament or any Parliament that now exists, because this is a question in which personal feelings and prejudices are as much inverted than it is viewed by us with keener eyes. But there is a tribunal that will deal with this question with even-handed justice—and mark the enlightened opinion of the country. After what has happened during the last few weeks, and what we have heard during the last three days from my noble friend, the member for the city of London, I beg to enter my respectful protest against the declaration of the honorable gentleman (Sir E. L. BULWER) that the combination out of which the present Government proceeded was a community of interests, and not of feelings and opinions. [Hear, hear.] I beg to tender the testimony, so far as I am concerned, in the face of the worst to my noble friend. (Lord J. RUSSELL.) that in all the occasions in which I have been connected with him, whether in their preparation for this House, or whether in their conduct through this House, I have received from him great cordiality and harmony of support, and he, I trust, has received from me a correlative amount of support. [Hear, hear.] The history of the Government will assist in its case, and by its acts let it be judged. [Cheers.] With reference to the present position of the Government, I must occur to the explanation of my noble friend, for the purpose of acknowledging the tribute, so far beyond my merits, which my noble friend was pleased to pay to a portion of my political conduct. He is in a position in this House in which it is his rare privilege that by the eulogies he confers he can confer distinction, but that he cannot receive it in return. [Cheers.] I will therefore confine myself with owning his kindness to, what was, many years ago, and in expressing the hope that it may be never effaced from my recollection. But with regard to the position of the Government with reference to my noble friend, it is not to be considered as if persons viewing the facts from different points of view do not see them in the same light. I hope I may not be thought to controvert anything stated by my noble friend, if I respectfully state to the House that, at the time he announced the resignation of the office he had lately held, his colleagues were entirely unknown, so far as I am acquainted, of any difference of opinion between him and themselves. [Laughter and cheers.] My noble friend did not make any contrary statement; but, at the same time, I think that those who listened to the statement of my noble friend, and had no other acquaintance with the facts, might fairly suppose that he, having made a proposal at a given time for a change of office in the Government, though he had been dissuaded from pressing it at a particular time, had continued to keep that proposal alive, and that only as the last, when he has lost all hope of its acceptance, had proceeded to place his resignation in the hands of my noble friend, the First Lord of the Treasury. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I venture to state, so far as my knowledge goes, that if such were the impression privately conveyed to the House, that impression was entirely unwarranted by the facts. [Cheers.] At the time of the resignation of my noble friend we were not conscious of even the slightest difference of opinion between him and ourselves with reference to the conduct of the war. My noble friend has called attention to a correspondence between himself and the Earl of ABERDEEN, in which he urged that the present Minister of War should give place to my noble friend the member for Tiverton, and in which Lord ABERDEEN declined to accede to that proposal, acting in concert with his colleagues. It has been stated that Lord ABERDEEN was not justified in declining that proposal on grounds of private and personal regard, when that change was beneficial to the country. What, supposing not, Sir; he would not have been justified in such a case. But it was not on grounds of private and personal regard that my noble friend Lord ABERDEEN declined to accede to that proposal. It was on the 17th of November that the proposal was made, and those who wish to appreciate the circumstances should go back to that period. Sentiments of discontent among the public with reference to the conduct of the Minister of War were not rife in the country at that period. [Cries of "Oh, oh!"] I will venture to say more (because if I stop here it may seem to imply that opinions out of doors ought to settle this question)—that the great exertions made by my noble friend the Minister of War, in conjunction with the Commander of the Forces and the other military departments, in order to send out the army to the East, were exertions that deserved and had won the approbation of the country. [Hear, hear.] Such was the opinion, I believe, of the country, and such was the opinion of my noble friend the member for the city of London, for it may be in his recollection, that in the early part of November he addressed a letter to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, in which he stated to the duke, with a handsome appreciation of his conduct, that he had done in office every thing that it was possible to do. [Cheers.] On the 3d of December the correspondence with the Earl of ABERDEEN was brought to a close, my noble friend adhering to his opinion, and the Earl of ABERDEEN declining to act on that opinion. But from the close of that correspondence till the time of the meeting of Parliament on Tuesday last, there is a vacuum that requires to be filled up. I may be wrong—I cannot tell what passed in the mind of my noble friend—but I venture to say that, with regard to my knowledge and in the view of his colleagues, his proposal was not in existence during that period. [Hear, hear.] On the 3d of December, as I have said, my noble friend adhered to his opinion that the office of Secretary at War ought to be abolished, and that of Secretary for War held by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. But shortly after that Parliament met—on the 12th of December—and a debate took place on the Address which may be in the recollection of the members of this House. On the 16th of December a Cabinet Council was held, and discussions were entered into with respect to the proceedings of the Government and the measures of the coming session. The impression made, I think, on the colleagues of the noble lord by the conversations at that Council was, that it was impossible he could retain his intention of proposing a change in the War Department; but it was not left to impressions, for on that day, as I am authorized by the First Lord of the Treasury to state, Lord ABERDEEN, being in some doubt as to the meaning of the President of the Council, did himself take an opportunity of ascertaining what his opinions were, and asked him whether he adhered to his proposal with reference to a change in the War Department. I was not present at the conversation. I speak only from what Lord ABERDEEN has informed me, and what I believe at the time he communicated to such member of the Cabinet as happened to refer to him. He stated to me that when he then asked the noble lord whether he adhered to his plan, my noble friend distinctly announced to him that he had changed his intentions. [Hear, hear.] He attributed that change to a conversation which he had had with a distinguished person, a friend of his I need not name—not a member of the present Cabinet, but versed in the affairs of military administration, and very friendly to the reform of the Military Department. [Hear, hear.] The noble lord on the 16th of December stated that he changed his intentions, chiefly in consequence of a conversation with this friend, who, though a great military reformer, had convinced my noble friend that the present was not a fitting time for the proposed changes. [Hear, hear.] Well, Sir, that being the case, it is obvious that all his colleagues who took the pains to inform themselves on the subject regarded that proposal of my noble friend, not as a proposal that was awake and alive, or one that was to be pressed upon them, but as a proposal which he had given up and definitively abandoned. [Cheers.] Nor was there anything that occurred in the following month that induced the Government to think otherwise, because from time to time, as Cabinet Councils met, measures were discussed; and on Saturday week my noble friend himself called the attention of the Government to the subject of the formation of a War Board, and asked what had been done with regard to developing the views of the Government as to the war, and at that very Council a plan was agreed upon for giving form to measures which had, for some time, been practically in operation for combining the heads of the various War Departments with a view to the practical transaction of the business of the war. My noble friend was a concurring and consenting party in that conversation, and he subsequently went to Lord ABERDEEN before the meeting of Parliament, and stated that he intended to propose amendments to that plan, with the terms of which he was not altogether satisfied. [Hear, hear.] These amendments we never had the opportunity of considering. My noble friend said the other night, he had no reason to suppose they would be adopted by the Cabinet. I venture, however, to say that he had no reason to suppose they would not have been adopted by the Cabinet. [Hear, hear.] I am unaware, and my right honorable friend the Secretary of War, who has seen that memorandum, is totally unaware, of any question of principle that could be raised on it, or of any difference of opinion that could grow out of it, with regard to my noble friend on the one hand or the Government on the other. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, if it be thought that there is something of audacity in the members of the Government when they meet Parliament and challenge a vote on their fate after they have had the strength and the ornament of the presence of my noble friend, I trust it will be recollected that up to Tuesday last his colleagues—I will not say every one of his colleagues, for I cannot speak for all personal and private communications, but his colleagues at large—were not aware either that my noble friend had any intention to revive his defunct proposal, or that in any respect there existed any difference of opinion between him and them in regard to the conduct of the war and the constitution of the administrative department. [Hear.] I hope the House will forgive me for having stated in this manner what appeared to me to be desirable in order to clear the views which the House might entertain—I do not say of the position of my noble friend, for I do not question one syllable that fell from his lips—but to clear the view that the House might entertain of the position of the Government when on Wednesday, it was called on to deliberate in consequence of the resignation of my noble friend. [Hear, hear.] Now, it may be thought that the Government, as it now is, are guilty of a reckless disregard of opinion in meeting Parliament and taking the opinion of the House of Commons on the motion that is now before them without any change in their own composition, and deprived of the leading talent which they have acted in this House. [Hear.] I beseech those who are disposed to come to such a conclusion to consider what was the position of the Government on Wednesday and Thursday last. It is very easy to describe that position as a disagreeable position. [Laughter.] In that description I am myself not wholly unprepared to concur. [Hear, hear.]

"At once, as far as angels ken, he views
The dismal situation waste and wild."

[Laughter.] Those blasts that come from the Opposition side of the House are not always agreeable; but if I turn for comfort to some portions of this side of the House I see a quarter where sits the honorable member from Aylesbury, and I am bound to say that from that quarter issue the coldest and most bitter blasts of all. [Great laughter.] And all the comfort I have with respect to him is, that I can see no difference between the tone of the speeches he addresses to the House now, when he avows he has withdrawn his confidence from the Government, and the tone of his speeches on various occasions when he assured the Government of his steady allegiance. [Laughter.] I think the House will agree with me that those who are charged with the responsibilities of office have something else to do besides considering the pleasures of their position. [Hear, hear.] They have something else to do even in ordinary times, but still more in times like these, under the pressure of events such as now beset your army and, in connection with it, the country. [Hear, hear.] Now, the question is, what course was it open to us to take? Were we to attempt some modification or interchange of offices that should enable us to present a more acceptable or popular front to the House of Commons? I agree with the honorable member for Aylesbury, who says that such a course of proceeding in such circumstances could have earned no favor for Government, but must have enhanced and accumulated suspicion upon them. [Hear, hear.] That is the part of the mariner, who, under the pressure of a tempest, sets about bargaining with his gods—

"At nisi mercemur, quo non Neptunus in undis
Saevior, ere domum cymba tendamus ad Orcum."

"We Cyprii Tyriique mercis
Addant avaræ frivola munera."

[Hear, hear.] It was not compatible with the position of the Government to offer terms to the House of Commons. [Hear, hear.] It would not have been compatible with the position and choice of the House of Commons to accept terms from a Government so circumstanced. [Hear, hear.] Then, if it was not open to us to modify the composition of the Government, was it open to us to abandon office under the pressure of a hostile notice? [Hear, hear.] There may be a majority here, for all I know, who are determined this night to pass a vote of censure on the Government; but I think there are few that have within them the spirit and justice of Englishmen, who will not be free to own that it was the duty of the Government, having conducted public affairs up to the time when they were made the subject of a notice of censure, not to shrink from that censure. [Great cheering.]

I know it is not intended to cast censure upon the Department, but it is upon the Secretary for War that you intend to discharge your ire. That there have been mistakes, is an opinion against which it is vain to contend. [Hear, hear.] There are duties which it is beyond the power of man satisfactorily to discharge. I confess, it is my own belief that the duties of all the Departments in this country are of such a nature that no man can discharge them without being sensible that much fault may justly be found with the manner of his discharging them. I have not the least doubt that this truth applies to my noble friend the Secretary of State for War. I am far from saying that my noble friend enjoys such an exemption from all the infirmities of human nature, that he is able to devise everything wisely, and do everything at the right time. But if you think that my noble friend has not devoted himself with assiduity and attention to the duties of his office, then I tell you, you are mistaken. You may pass censure on my noble friend; you (the Opposition) may shelter yourselves behind this vote for a Select Committee to make your attack upon him and upon the Government, but I venture to tell you that you know not the true character of my noble friend, and that every man who gives his vote against him this night, though he may swell the majority against and succeed in throwing obloquy upon my noble friend, will find, before twelve months have passed away, and when the true state of the facts shall be declared, there will be among the generous minds of the people a reaction in his favor. [Cheers.] But now, what are the grounds of this motion? You are going to condemn my noble friend on account of the condition of the army. I believe that is the statement. You have an impression that there were no roads, no clothing, no houses, but little food, a want of ammunition, and dreadful confusion at Balaklava; and, I must not forget to add, that the hospitals were most defective. [Hear, hear.] Now, I must beseech the House to reflect how long these complaints have been rife in this country. I think if you go back, it was in the middle of the month of December, that they were first heard of. ["No, no."] Parliament met in the middle of that month, and the then state of the army was fully discussed in this House. The House heard the statement of my right hon. friend the Secretary at War. They believed that statement, and I believe they were justified in giving their credence to it. Complaints there were at that time, and complaints there ever must be both in the army and the navy. But I think you agree with me that it was not the duty of my noble friend, in the case of every complaint, to write to Lord RAGLAN, who was engaged in such gigantic duties, and having on his mind matters of such vast responsibility, and call upon him to put the matter right, as if he were some officer of a department at Somerset House. The duty of my noble friend was to give credit to such complaints, and when they assumed the character of some general neglect arising, in all probability, from want of energy or prudence on the part of some one in office, then was the only time for my noble friend to entertain such complaints. Well, a discussion on the state of the army took place on the 12th of December, when my right hon. friend stated the condition of that army, and the House in general was satisfied. Since that time these complaints have become more rife, and, I am sorry to say, redoubled. Now, what was the duty of my noble friend under these circumstances? What was the course he should take? Was he to recall Lord RAGLAN? [Hear, hear.] Well, I feel a military shame; but I apprehend that is not the real sense of the House. Lord RAGLAN either deserved your confidence or he deserved not; but if he is to have your confidence, is it, forsooth, that he should have it whole and entire? [Hear, hear.] It is impossible for any man adequately to discharge the duties incumbent upon Lord RAGLAN's position as have surely been combined in the hands of any individual—unless he has the full confidence and the full support of the Government and of the Parliament at home. Is the choice of Lord RAGLAN to be blamed? Did the Government err in that choice? Did the incompetent Minister at War, my noble friend the Duke of NEWCASTLE, show his incompetency in that choice? Why, it was approved by the universal voice of the country. [Cheers.] Were the events which followed that appointment of a nature to shake the confidence which the Government reposed in Lord RAGLAN? On the contrary, you have voted him unanimous thanks—not only your unanimous but your enthusiastic thanks—for his brilliant services in the field. [Cheers.] Her Majesty has conferred upon him the highest military honors which it was in her power to bestow. I know this also, that, besides the difficulties which a general in the field has to encounter, Lord RAGLAN has had the further duty—not less essential—to perform, over and above the ordinary duties of a soldier, of giving life and practical vigor to that alliance between England and France. [Hear, hear.] of which it is all very well for us so speak in this house—for, so far as we are concerned, it is a matter very easy to deal with—but it has been upon Lord RAGLAN practically that the task of maintaining that alliance has fallen. [Hear, hear.] I believe there cannot be two opinions as to the manner in which Lord RAGLAN has discharged that duty. Then I suppose you would not have recalled Lord RAGLAN whose exemptions appeared in the newspapers, or when an article appeared, written by some editor, stating that he should have been recalled. What, then, would you have done? Because the practical question before us turns to a great extent upon this point. I want to know whether, when these complaints became rife, you would have recalled the subordinate officers of Lord RAGLAN? Would you have recalled the heads of the medical department, of the superintendent of the quartermaster-general's department? I name these departments because they include the principal persons engaged in the administration of the army. I fully think that facts have been made known to the Government, especially since the beginning of December, of such a character as it was impossible for them to overlook. I think, however, that it was not their duty to recall the officers of Lord RAGLAN, without communicating with him. The confidence which they reposed in him made it their duty—their absolute duty—in point of common justice and decency, to ask him to investigate these charges. It was their duty to apply to him—to remind him of the powers lodged in the hands—to let him inquire into these complaints, and then act accordingly. I venture to say that this is the course which my noble friend the Minister of War has pursued. He has received from Lord RAGLAN statements in answer to the representations which were made in the month of December, and measures have been taken which to trust will lead to a great improvement in the condition of the army. Some honorable gentleman has said—I think it was the honorable baronet who preceded me—that it is not our duty to turn out, but to prevent evils. It is our duty, he says, to prevent evils in an army. I admit that it is our duty, to the best of our power, to do so; but the honorable baronet has not proven that these evils could have been prevented by anything that depended upon my noble friend the Minister of War or even upon Her Majesty's Government. I appreciate fully the state of the case in this: The offices of Lord RAGLAN are responsible to him—Lord RAGLAN is responsible to the Government; the Government is responsible to the House of Commons. You may say, "It takes a long time to follow out this responsibility, and in the meanwhile the mischief is going on." That is perfectly true, but the question is, can you find a shorter way to a remedy? That is the whole question. The Government could not have found a shorter way to a remedy by recalling Lord RAGLAN, and if they had done so the country would have cried out upon them. The Government could not have found a shorter way to a remedy by recalling the officers of Lord RAGLAN, whose previous communication with him, and without affording him an opportunity of making a fair statement of the facts. They could not have pursued either of these courses, and are you to determine whether you will discuss the Government or not, before they have had the opportunity of bringing those grave matters to issue in the only way open to them in reason and justice? The honorable baronet says this is a very slow process, and I admit it is so, but the matter is an important one.

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Further, with respect to those who may vote for the motion which is now, perhaps, about to pass, I venture also to say, that it will be their duty—the duty of the men—the duty of the party, by they who they may—if they should be called upon to assist in filling the vacuum which they have gone to such lengths to create, not to shrink from that task. Whether they do so or not, however, I earnestly hope that the House, in the vote which it is about to give, will recollect its respect to the country, and will consider the mode of proceeding which it is about to adopt. For my part, I believe that mode of proceeding to be worse than useless as far as regards the army in the Crimea. Your inquiry will never take place as a real inquiry; or, if it did, it would lead to nothing but confusion and disturbance, increased disaster, shame at home, and weakness abroad; it would convey no consolation to those whom you seek to aid, but it would carry malignant joy to the hearts of the enemies of England. [cheers;] and, so for my part, I ever shall rejoice, if this motion is to-night to be carried, that my own last words, as a member of the Cabinet of the Earl of ABERDEEN, had been words of solemn and earnest protest against a proceeding which has no foundation either in the constitution or in the practice of preceding Parliaments, which is useless and mischievous for the purpose which it appears to contemplate, and which, in my judgment, is full of danger to the power, dignity, and usefulness of the Commons of England. [The right honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

MR. DISRAELI—*After the remarkable admissions* which have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, by members of the Government, it is unnecessary for me to-night at all to indulge in that "slow process which the right honorable gentleman has been reminded of by the honorable baronet on this side of the House, (Sir E. B. LYTTON,) and to which he so good-humoredly alluded. Sir, this debate was commenced by a gentleman to whom we always listen with attention and respect; and when he suddenly ceased from addressing to us those observations which in this instance, as in all others, would have been received in that spirit, remembering that he was an accomplished orator, I almost at first supposed that it was an artifice of rhetoric when he merely moved the resolutions which he has now, Sir, placed in your hands; for if there ever were a resolution upon a great question of national interest submitted to the House of Commons which required no arguments to support it, no illustrations to illuminate it, and no arts of oratory to enforce it and recommend it to the adoption of the House, it was, in my opinion, the resolution which the honorable and learned gentleman submitted to us on Friday last, [hear;] because, after the honorable and learned gentleman had risen, in pursuance of his notice, to bring that resolution before our consideration, a noble lord, who had been but within a few hours the chief Minister of the Crown in this House, had admitted the case of the honorable and learned gentleman—had made an important public declaration which, in my mind, rendered the step taken by the honorable and learned member for Sheffield not only a justifiable, but a necessary and inevitable step; and it appeared to me quite impossible, after the admission, or rather the declaration of the noble lord, that any gentleman in this House could have found himself justified in opposing the motion of the honor

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1853.

Mayor Power Proclamation.

Our Albany letter this morning indicates several additional arrests on the Whig Congressional ticket. The statement of Mr. Wood (the Evening Journal, which is advocating with the Democracy of the State the claims of Mr. Fillmore, as published the other day, is pronounced substantially accurate. The rest of candidates having been first removed by HENRY J. RAYMOND in August 1850, which never out of the "no party" proviso of General TAYLOR, published after the nomination as Philadelphia by the National Whig Convention, became one of the most remarkable chapters in the Millerite great history of this Campaign.

Matters in Havana.

Our Havana Correspondents are not able to figure up the 200 prisoners which were originally sent down, as under arrest by the 10th of February. Still there is a prodigious excitement prevailing, and General Concha digs around among Spaniards and Cubans with all the life and energy of the Secretary of a fire company when on active duty. The terrible Kinkel Expedition, about which we have heard so much, and whose treatment so well established Mr. MARCY—that is if the Secretary ever dreamed of half the different opinions concerning it, which have been enunciated at different times as his—seems to be the bottom of the whirl. They seem to feel satisfied that GUITERAS's finger is in the movement, and that Cuba, as much as the Mosquito Coast, is in danger. But Concha, backed by a loyable destitute, manufactured to order as a grand mass meeting is prepared to set up the Filibustering adams rout and bomb, it is so much as touches Cuban soil.

The British Mails—Great Debates.

We make no apology for the large space devoted in this paper to the Great Debates in the British Parliament, growing out of the Ministerial crisis. The discussion in the Commons on Monday night, January 31, which ended by the adoption of Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry, which the Ministry construed into a vote of censure, takes precedence. It embraces the remarks of the two distinguished English novelists and debaters Mr. DISRAELI, Bulwer, Lytton, and Mr. DISRAELI, Bulwer, Lytton, and the orgies since and defence of Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord PALMERSTON, Home Secretary, and also a short speech from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, taking occasion to a phrase employed by Mr. DISRAELI, indulged his recent extraordinary course from the Government, of the great Oath, which the remarks of the Opposition exhibit.

The debate which followed in the House of Lords on Thursday night, February 3, we have given in extenso as reported by the London Times. The speech of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Secretary of State for the War Department, will attract most attention. It is upon this Minister that the chief burden of reproach for shortcomings in the Crimean campaign, and it was his removal to another department that Lord JOHN RUSSELL made the ground of taking the abrupt leave of his colleagues which he did the week before. His defence is chiefly apt dignified. Able it is certainly not. But the speech will probably do him public service. While it will not lessen Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the estimation of the Ministerial opposition, the ex-President of the Council loses hardly on every hand. His every story is almost directly contradicted by at least three of his colleagues, while the manner he is positively made by the London Times that the Queen has condemned his course in an autograph letter. The speeches of Lords ARGYLE and DERBY will also be read with interest. The latter would seem to be under stood to disparage, and produced much laughter at the expense of the retiring Ministers.

An interesting paper on the Ministerial Crisis (with a proof slip of which we are favored in advance), prepared for the London Sunday Times of Feb. 6, from Rumors, is added to our usual extracts received yesterday in the British mails.

Our Special London Correspondent writes us a few lines just before the closing of the mail on Friday afternoon, Feb. 4, to the effect that Lord PALMERSTON would probably be sent for by the Queen to reconstruct a new Government. Lord DERBY had failed to make his combination, although for twenty-four hours he was the premier of open coming into power. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE is mentioned to have advised the Premiership of PALMERSTON, in which event Lord CLARENDON would be retained in the Foreign Office, and Mr. GLADSTONE in the Exchequer. The mail of January 28th brings us no further news with regard to the political question.

An Indignant Judge.

The rigidity of Gentiles' rules upon us to make explanation. Mr. Thomas McGarvey, a Justice of the Marine Court of this City, has taken issue with the Daily Times. The immediate occasion of the difference was the publication of the subjoined card, which appeared under the City Item of the Times of Thursday last:

> A CARD.—The undersigned, Justice of the Marine Court, in and for the City of New-York, would respectfully state that he has been informed that the Times of this morning contains a statement that he has been arrested for assault and battery, and that he has been arrested for assault and battery, and that he has been arrested for assault and battery, and

MARKET REPORTS.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

MACHINERY.

PROPOSALS.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVALS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

STEAMBOATS.

ZINC PAINTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.